SOMETHING ABOUT UTAH AND ITS RESOURCE

SAN JUAN COUNTY

L		-
÷	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-
7	FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT UTAH.	
Ť	Area in square miles 54,990 Area in acres 54,393,800 Extreme breadth miles 275 Extreme length miles 345 240,000 240,000	
+	Extreme breadth miles	
1	Population 340,000	
T.	Population 340,000 Number families in state 75,000 Assessment of property, 1909—	
#	Real estate	
1	Personal property	
÷	Number of farms in state	
+	Acres subject to cultivation in state 22,000,000	
7	Assessment of property, 1909— Real estate Improvements Section 29, 29, 29, 392 Improvements Perconal property Section 39, 816, 422 Assessed by state board Section 37, 759, 384 Number of farms in state Section 35, 000 Value of farms Section 35, 000 Acres subject to cultivation in state Section 36, 200, 000 Acres in mountains and lakes Section 36, 200, 000 State rank according to population Receipts state treasury, 1909 Section 32, 299, 752 Disbursements state treasury, 1909 Section 32, 299, 752 State warrants outstanding Nov 30, 1909 Foreat reserves in acres This year This year Thorticultural products Tool 200, 32, 32, 33, 33, 349 Section 36, 32, 32, 33, 349 Section 36, 32, 32, 33, 349 Section 36, 32, 33, 349 Section	-
T	Disbursements state treasury, 1909	1
İ	Forest reserves in acres	
1	Revenue to state from forest reserves	1
1	this year \$ 32.681 Horticultural products \$ 1700.000	1
Ť	Dairy products	4
+	Sugar beets \$1,996,099	4
7	Sheep, number 3,115,000; worth 10,000,000	
#	Acres in coal and salt	1
1	Metal output for 1909	1
1	1,700,000	1
1	Contents Lish coal folds in tone 196 455 000 000	+
Í	Number irrigated farms	4
+	Number irrigated farms	Ŧ
Ť	Hydro-carbons in state worth\$7,000,000,000	-
Ŧ	Spends for education, per capita	1
Ţ	Average attendance schools	‡
1	Expended for schools 1908-9 \$2,501.818 Value school property \$5,495.217	İ
1	Salt product, 1908, worth	İ
1	feet). Hydro-carbons in state worth \$7,000,000,000 Cement output in 1908, barrels \$39,000 Spends for education per capita \$23.63 School population 104.876 Average attendance schools \$55,10 Expended for schools 1908-9 \$2,501.818 Value school property \$5,495.217 Salt product 1908, worth \$169,000 Zero mark at lake, feet above sea level 4.212 Eighth largest state in union; admitted to union January 4, 1898. Sego lily is state flower.	÷
İ	WEATHER FACTS ABOUT UTAH.	÷
±	Men annual tomassing	Ŧ
Ť	Mean annual temperature 49 degrees Southern portion, mean 58 degrees Northern portion, mean 42 degrees Mean highest for state, about 56 degrees Mean lowest for state, about 35 degrees Lowest temperature ever recorded 36 degrees Highest temperature ever recorded 115 degrees Average date of first autumn frost, first week in September.	ļ
Ŧ	Mean highest for state, about	Ţ
Ţ	Lowest temperature ever recorded	‡
7	Average date of first autumn frost, first week in	İ
1	Average date of last spring killing frost last week	İ
#	in May	İ
ŧ	Annual average precipitation 11.00 Northern portion 18.00 Southern portion 6.00	t
1	Winter average, northern portion 3.50 Winter average, southern portion	÷
1	Spring average, northern portion 4.60	÷
İ	Summer average, northern portion 1.60	F
-	Northern portion 18.00	Į
Ŧ.	Autumn average, southern portion 1.50	İ
-		*.

STORY OF SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Down in southcastern Utah is the county of San Juan, a county that is more isolated from the capital of Utah than is California, whose county seat town is, in so far as time is concerned to reach it, farther away than San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago or St. Louis. It is a tremendous county, in so far as area is concerned. It is almost twice as large as the state of Connecticut, five times large rthan Delaware, nearly as large as Maryland, as large as Massachusetts, larger than New Jersey and eight times as large as Rhode Island, and all in this great, big state of Utah.

The population of San Juan county is not dense: in fact, it is extraordinarily sparse—one person to every eight square miles. The county is bounded on the north by Grand county, on the east by the state of Colorado, on the south by the territory of Arizona and on the west by Wayne, Garfield and Kane counties. There are two forest reserves in the county and one Indian reservation, the Navajo, located in the southeast corner of the county.

WHEN WHITE MEN CAME.

WHEN WHITE MEN CAME.

San Juan county was the first portion of Utah where the feet of white men trod. The Spanish expedition, under Captain Gareia Lopez de Cardenas, with twelve men, it is believed, were the first white men to enter Utah. This was in 1340, and it was from the bank of Great canyon, in which is now part of San Juan county, that the Colorado river was first seen by white men, and the great river was called Tizon. Historians declare that this party of Spanisards believed they were on mountains through which the river had carved a great chasm only a few feet wide. The natives, however, declared it was half a league across. Every effort made to descend the precipitous walls of the chasm to the river were without avail, and after several days, in which a number of routes were tried, the attempt was abandoned.

This great river, formed by the junction of the Green and the Grand rivers at a point near the center of the eastern boundary line of Plute county and the northwestern part of San Juan, practically divides San Juan county from Utah, as does the same great river in separating the Arizona strip from Arizona and really making it a part of Utah.

IS WONDERFUL COUNTRY.

IS WONDERFUL COUNTRY.

San Juan county is a wonderful country. It has in reality never been thoroughly explored, and there are now places in this county that the eye of white men has never gazed upon. This, too, after 370 years since the first white men were there. This, too, in this great state in which we live. And this great county in this great state, a distance of 350 miles from the city of Salt Lake cannot be reached without a great deal more discomforts in the way of travel and accommodation than one would encoun-

ter in a journey from Salt Lake City to Nome, Alaska, thousands of miles away.

Geographies used in the public schools of Utah contain little of anything about this wonderful region in this great state of Utah. School children in the state, and this is true of all other states, know more about the little measify natural bridge in the state of Virginia than they know of the gigantic natural structures in this great state of ours. Many of the pupils in the schools outside of Utah never heard of the natural bridges of Utah, the real wonders of the world. A revision of the text books, particularly in Utah, is needed upon this one subject, this one county.

WILD AND PICTURESOUE

WILD AND PICTURESQUE.

WILD AND PICTURESQUE.

It is a wild, weird, picturesque county, differing from any other part of Utah, and also of Colorado and Arizona, which bounds two sides of it. There are sections of the county where for miles and miles are stretches of sand-stone and not a blade of grass can be seen or a drop of water found. Along the cliffs in various parts of the county is found evidence heaped upon evidence that the cliff-dwellers made their homes there.

In the central part of the county and west of the Monticello forest reserves are those great wonders of America and of the world, and three great natural bridges discovered and named by a Sait Laker. These bridges are now known as the Augusta, the Carline and the Edwin. Utah's well-known artist, H. L. A. Culmer, has depicted these giant natural bridges upon canvas and they now grace the art gallery of a well-known Sait Lake family. Colorel and Mrs. Holmes.

ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA.

ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA.

These antiquities of America have been created national monuments under a proclamation of President Taft issued April 15, 1908, under which only 120 acres were reserved in the monument, but which a second proclamation issued September 25, 1909, made the reservation for these monuments embrace an area of 2420 acres. The act under which these proclamations were issued was approved June 8, 1906, under the provisions of which the president of the United States is authorized in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the government of the United States to be national monuments. This act also allows the secretary of the interior to grant permits for examination of these antiquities to museums, universities, colleges and other recognized scientific or educational institutions, or to their duly authorized agents. Under this provision several expeditions to the San Juan country have been made by parties from Salt Lake.

TRIP TO NATURAL BRIDGES.

country have been made by parties from Salt Lake.

TRIP TO NATURAL BRIDGES.

A resident of Springville, who with his son made a trip to the natural bridges during last summer, describes the fourney from Bluffs to the natural bridges thus:

"Bluff, our starting point for the natural bridges, is truly an oasis in the desert, hedged in by perpendicular sandstone cliffs, that rise hundreds of feet from the valley of the San Juan river, forming a natural barrier against the hot blasts of summer and the cold winds of winter, that sweep the mesas above. This beautiful nook is about one by two miles in extent, but being so remote from the routes of travel, and in such a wilderness of rocks, desert sands and high mountain chains, it is but little known. This little 'chamber of the Lord' was settled by a colony from Iron county, about thirty years ago, that was six months on the road, being compelled to make much road and to lower their wagons down precipitous cliffs through the hole in the rocks to the Colorado river, which they crossed in a radely constructed boat. But I started to tell about our trip to the flig bridges.

"We cantered down the San Juan river for several miles, pushing our pac kanimals ahead, then scaled to the top of Comb mountain over rocks as smooth as a slate roof, at half pitch, and then wound down a guich so zig-zag, that to use the expression of our guide. Dan Perkins, a feller might almost expect hisself comin' back. It was almost as perilous as shooting the chutes setting into some of the gorges, and scaling ladders would have helped matters in getting upon some of the high mesas again. Well, after encountering a territic sandstorm and sleeping the first night in a cave ended the first day out in the rock-ribbed waste.

"After traversing undulating sand hills covered with sorrb juniper, shad scale and wild cow alfalfa, and descending into gorges, reminding one of the bottomless pit, we came in sight of the Edwin, one of the bottomless pit, we came in sight of the Edwin, one of the bottomless p TRIP TO NATURAL BRIDGES.

DOWN THE COLORADO.

A party of five who made the trip from Green River down that river to its function with the Colorado river, which river, by the way is really Green river, describes the trip and some of the canyons of the river in San Juan county. The story, in part, as printed in the Myton Chieftain of November 25, 1909, follows.

"In the Cataract canyon I ran all but five of the fiftyeight rapids, as did each of the party. Those five we lined.

Through Gien canyon we encountered no rapids of

"Through Gien canyon we encountered no rapids of any consequence, but were several days going through this stretch of smooth water. It is lined on both sides with sand bars which carry gold, though not in paying quantities. Behind these bars the Jurassic sandstone faces the river, and back of this are rounded knobs of this material, all the soil having been blown or washed away for miles—a desolate place, indeed.

"These walls near the Green river run several hundred feet perpendicularly and are marked beautifully by erosion. On one of them we found, by previous direction, a large number of hieroglyphics. Mostly the figures were of men and beasts, but the colled snake and Greek key were in evidence in crude forms.

"Here also we picked up several dozen potsherds, or pieces of earthenware, which was probably made by some

"Here also we picked up several dozen petsherds, or pieces of earthenware, which was probably made by some prehistoric people several centuries before Columbus discovered America. These also bore a key figure and three pieces unite to form the whole key perfectly, though we did not find a complete dish. "This is one, if not the only place such signs have been found on the west side of the Colorado river, although

numerous cases are on the cast side.

"At Hite an old fort is placed in a very difficult place of access on the cast side, and a few miles further downeld cribs of stone are found."

CATTLE LEAP TO DEATH.

From the plateau one can look down the tremendous cliffs and see the river thousands of feet below, with no

visible means of descending the perpendicular walls. It is said that frequently large herds of cattle in the winter time will stand on these great cliffs and, unable to reach the coveted waters thousands of feet below, become crazed and jump over the cliff in their endeavor to get down and are crushed to pulp on the rocks below.

In the valleys the soil is very fertile, but the larger part of the county is simply grazing lands. In the mountains there is found mineral, and in the region about Bluffs petroleum has been found in great quantities. This along the San Juan river. In twenty-five wells sunk oil has been struck, the average depth being 1100 feet, and several are gushers. From an extensive review of the ore region of San Juan county printed in The Tribune last year the following is reprinted. The story sets forth facts thus:

GREAT OIL FIELDS.

GREAT OIL FIELDS.

"In San Juan county, Utah, in the extreme southeastern part of the state, and along the San Juan river on its north bank, and extending northerly therefrom, and doubtless southerly as well, there has been shown to exist one of the most promising oil fields, quantity and quality considered, in the United States. On the south side of the Rio San Juan is situated the Navajo Indian reservation. The river to a point about twenty-three miles westerly of the town of Bluff is the north boundary of the reservation, which is bounded on the west by the 110th meridian, and hence little prospecting for oil has been done near the west boundary, on the south side of the fiver, by parties who believed that they were west of the 110th meridian, and therefore were not in forbidden territory, and seepages of oil have been discovered there as upon the north side, and some mining locations made. The actual work of development, by sinking oil wells, has all been done on the north side of the San Juan river. The known and proved oil field commences at a point about twenty to twenty-two miles from Bluff, and extends twenty-five miles from there to the west down the stream.

"This field from a geological point of view, is said

stream.

"This field from a geological point of view, is said "This field from a geological point of view, is said by men of first-class reputations and who are recognized experts in the examination of geological formations, for the purpose of determining whether they are favorable for containing large quantities of oil, have, so far as known, uniformly reported to their employers that this region is most favorable for carrying oil of the finest quality and in great quantity. Nearly all of this char-acter of professional work has been done since the first of last April.

"Professor Lakes, geologist and professor of geology in the University of Wyoming says that the "region of

of last April.

"Professor Lakes, geologist and professor of geology in the University of Wyoming, says that the 'region of southeastern Utah bordering on the Rio San Juan is one little known to white men. It has been rarely traversed, if at all, by the scientific explorer, and by few except some hardy prospectors. It is distinctly a plateau rather than a mountainous region—there are no great mountain ranges, only small isolated pimple-like groups dotted here and there over the monotonous plain of rocks of sedimentary origin. These volcanic islets belong to the laccoliths, and in time the crosion of this region removed the overlying sedimentary rocks and exposed the laccoliths.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

"Along the San Juan river elsewhere, the strata so prevailingly horizontal suddenly rear up into sleep anticlinal arches, diminishing in steepness westward, until they pass into gentle broad-backed rolls, and that is where the San Juan river has cut a canyon through the anticlinal rolls that the oil seepages occur. They issue from a porous limestone of probably the Permian age, between the overlying Jura-Trias red sandstones, and the underlying limestones and sandstones of the upper carboniferous. Whether this vast field of gentle anticlines contains any large bodies of oil can only be proved by boring. The geological conditions would theoretically appear quite favorable. The country is rugged, but not so on account of volcanic uplifts destroying or shattering the strata, but solely due as appears on account of tremendous erosion, making box canyons through the sandstones long after the sedimentary rocks had been laddown under the waters, which have since subsided. There can be no geological reason why the oil cannot exist in vast quantities in these sandstone strata, shales and porous limestones.

ous linestones.

"But one fact, as the saying is, is worth a thousand theories—the oil has been discovered by boring wells, in large quantity, and of the finest possible quality, and now many men of means are seeking to acquire territory by leases for development or by outright purchase. And the oil region of San Juan county is likely to be one of the most valuable of the assets of Utah.

DISCOVERED IN 1901.

"Oil seepages have been known to exist along the San Juan river for years back. In 1991 E. L. Goodridge was proceeding down the San Juan river in a boat for the purpose of prospecting gold bars which exist along that stream and to examine the oil-bearing strata as well. He discovered very promising oil seepages immediately on the stream at a point about forty-five miles below the town of Bluff, which town has been settled for fifty years, and is now the home of a small but very thriving community. Trees have been planted and the shade trees have grown to large proportions; orchards of apples and pears and other fruits have been set out, and the soil there to the extent of 500 acres has been cultivated by the people living there, the soil being very fertile and bearing the finest fruits, which find their market in the state of Colorado. This fertility of soil exists all the way down the river, and will, when water is placed upon it, undoubtedly produce fine crops. Bluff has been an Indian trading post all the years.

WORK QF DEVELOPMENT.

WORK OF DEVELOPMENT.

"Mr. Goodridge proceeded to sink some holes with his pick and shovel along and near the water's edge, in the rocks where the oil came from, and in every instance the little hole he would sink would fill with oil by the next morning. He brought some of this soil to Salt Lake City to endeavor to enlist some capital to open up the field. He took a man down with him to examine, and his report was very favorable, but the country was considered by parties who sent him as too inaccessible to justify any effort. He then came to A. C. Ellis with this oil and solicited his assistance. The oil was analyzed and was pronounced of the first class, whereupon terms were made and a corporation was brought into existence. Colonel Ellis taking control of the stock and financing it himself. A drilling machine was ordered from the factory in the east and was shipped to the territory for the purpose of development. It was found so difficult to make a road to the spot that all calculations were upset as to the time of reaching the field, and instead of dropping the drill on the 4th of July, as was expected, drilling

was not commenced until the first day of November, 1901. The well was put down at that point to a distance of 200 feet, but the company having no shelter and no means of getting one, operations ceased after a good many thousand deliars had been expended.

WHAT DRILL DISCLOSED

WHAT DRILL DISCLOSED.

The first sand was encountered at this place at 170 feet, considerable water also coming in. The quantity of oll developed was estimated by Mr. Goodridge and the driller at about twenty-five barrels per day. Nothing further was done in the entire region by anybody until August, 1907, when Mr. Goodridge was requested by Mr. Ellis to return and renew the scheme of oll drilling higher up the stream and nearer to Bluff. Mr. Goodridge was sent down to the field, a new machine was ordered and was delivered in the oll district, made ready for operation and drilling was commenced on December 6 at a point about twenty-five miles west of Bluff. On March 4 following, after more or less difficulty and delay, due to the then inaccessibility of the field and lack of means of repair of machinery, the second sand was encountered. The first sand was encountered at 170 feet, some water having been encountered at 120 feet. This first sand was drilled through and yielded twenty to twenty-five barrels a day, it was estimated. When the second sand was struck, on March 4, at a depth of 250 feet, a tremendous flow of oil, with a great volume of gas, was encountered. The oil was forced up above the top of the casing, eight and a quarter inches in diameter, a distance of twelve feet by the force of the gas and continued to spout for ten to fifteen minutes that high. Subsequently the flow began to decline, and the oil for a month flowed gently over the plpe and gradually sunk down to about forty feet below the top of the well, and there it became stationary. The well was permitted to rest for some two or three months, except the people who visited the region would take away such quantities of oil as they cared for, from one gallon to ten gallons, and the oil soon found its way into various states and places in the state of Utah.

SECOND WELL STARTED.

SECOND WELL STARTED.

"In the meantime a second well was commenced by the same parties under the business name of the Oil Company of San Juan, further up the anticline, about three miles and a half distant. It was sunk to the depth of 170 feet before it encountered the first sand, and lies one-half mile east of north of the original well. The first sand in this well also showed high gas pressure and much water, and yielded about thirty-five barries a day. It is the opinion of the superintendent of the only active company then in the field, the Oil Company of San Juan, that this well will equal the first one in the output of oil, but the sinking of it further was discontinued, because the object of sinking the well was to discover the oil and validate the locations only.

"A third well was then commenced at a point about two miles from the second well to the nerthest, and in the first sand water has been encountered, with a

two miles from the second well to the heritheast, and in the first sand water has been encountered, with a strong flow of oil, showing about the same yield for that sand as the first and second wells. Since then a fourth well has been started at a point about a half mile from the first well and the oil has been encountered in the fourth well, as in the others.

CAPITALISTS ENTER FIELD.

CAPITALISTS ENTER FIELD.

"Until after the finding of oil in the first well, which is situated 500 yards from the Rio San Juan, no money was ever expended in the actual development of the oil field except by the pioneers, constituting the Oil Company of San Juan, but with the sirike made in well No. 1, the district commenced filling up with locators and parties who had previously located to look after their locations, experts and capitalists following rapidly. Now there are no less than ten drilling machines on the field, besides the two original machines sent in by Mr. Ellis and operated by Mr. Goodridge. Four of these are actually dropping the drill and one of them, on land lying adjoining and immediately north of the fourth well mentioned, has struck a fine flow of oil and two others have nearly reached the second sand.

"There are two Standard machines already in the district and now being erected and a number of Star drilling machines. The San Francisco & San Juan Oil company, a corporation, with its principal place of business in San Francisco, but formed under the laws of the state of Nevada, has a new first-class machine, constructed in the east, capable of going 2600 feet deep. This new machine has all of the appointments to enable a continuous and rapid campaign, and its territory is so situated that it will undoubtedly encounter a very valuable well in a very short time, and many of them.

"The first well sunk on what is known as the Crossing No. 2 claim of the Oil Company of San Juan, composed of Messrs. Ellis & Goodridge and their associates, has been tested to ascertain its capacity by rapid pumping with a bailer. This was done expressly to ascertain what the well could do. Everything being in perfect order, the bailer was set in motion and was used as rapidly as possible, with a fall of forty feet to the oil to begin with, and the driller estimated that he was making at least three trips in five minutes, and it was found without any respite in the drilling that the oil had been lowered some twent

pumping that the well would yield 800 barrels of oil per day.

The operations for rapid development of the field have been delayed by accidents and the difficulty of getting into the field from Bluff, but the road-making has all been accomplished by the owners of the oil claims, assisted by the county of San Juan, and things will move much more rapidly in the future. Automobiles have gone down from Dolores to the oil field, also freight teams, a very large number going regularly.

FIVE SANDS FOUND.

There are five sands showing in this field, of much greater thickness than the two so far encountered, and underlying them. These sands are exposed by the tremendous erosion of the San Juan river, and are readily to be seen and examined, and have been so seen and examined by thoroughly capable experts. One of these sands, near the water's edge, which has not been reached by the driller, and which is practically lower by 1000 feet than the level of the mesa above, yields very large quantities of oil by the pick and shovel. A large hole was sunk in it and in a very short time was filled up by the oil rolling in. A number of wells, such as Well. No. 1 of the original company, can be had, and there is no doubt that the district will very soon be capable of producing 10,000 barrels of oil a day.

Competent persons say it is the finest oil of which they have any account or knowledge. It may be said that it

FACTS ABOUT SAN JUAN COUNTY

FACTS ABOUT SAN JUAN COL Area, in acres Fopulation Assessed valuation, real estate... Assessed valuation, improvements... Assessed valuation, personal Assessed by state board equalization. Mortgages of record. July 1, 1969. Mortgage indebtedness. July 1, 1209.

WEATHER FACTS ABOUT SAN JUAN COL La Sal (mean temperature)—January. 25,7 ruary. 29.9; March. 25.7; April, 44.4; May June. 68.9; July. 67.7; August. 67.0; Sept. 57.7; October, 15.1; November, 27.6; December Annual, 45.9.

Grayson (mean temperature)—January Flatence 44.6: March. 42.5: April. 50.8: May June. 64.4: July. 72.9: August. 70.6: September October. 51.5: November. 39.2: December. 30.1

nal, ac.5.

Average precipitation—January, 2,28; Pen
16, March, 1.93; April, 1.57; May, 2,55; Jun
aly, 1.12; August, 1.62; September, 2,15; Oc.
15; November, 2,50; December, 2,55; Ac.

20.21.

Aneth (mean temperature)—January, 20,8 ruary, 28.5, March, 46.5; April, 54.9; May June, 71.8; July, 78.7; August, 77.2; Sept 67.2; October, 58.2; November, 42.1; December Annual, 54.2. Average precipitation—January, 6.58; P. 6.52; March, 6.75; April, 6.47; May, 6.29; July, 6.53; August, 6.82; September, 6.81; 6.27; November, 6.76; December, 6.38

has a paraffine base, or as nearly so as any found or of which there is any account. The poof paraffine contained as shown by the analys and vaseline, is 12½ per cent of the crude the oil. The sulphur, a mere trare, and the anominal; gravity of the crude oil 38 degrees specific gravity 9.837. The percentage of naphth volume 11 by weight gravity, 63 deg. Baume, cific gravity. Light burning oil, by volume, 19.2; by weight 19.9; gravity 51 deg. Baume, 9.778 specific Heavy burning oil, by volume, 9.2; by weight 19.4, by volume; by weight, 44.6. Baume 33 deg. gravity 0.862. Cokings and loss by volume, 41 It is a very liquid oil, and when exposed in bottle or tube to the light is greenish in color, shaken in a bottle in the light shows an ambercolor. The money value of the oils of this commercial proposition would be equal to any crick known, and it can readily be seen that by yield from the oil land of that district canno ceeded, when pipe line or railroad facilities cured.

FIGURES ABOUT COUNTY.

Here are some figures regarding this great within this great big state of ours. Here is the heisi statement of San Juan county for the year June 50, 1909: STATE AND STATE SCHOOL FUND.

GENERAL COUNTY FUND.

On hand July 1, 1908.
Received from taxes.
Received from forest reserve.

Received from Grand county tax on

stock.
Received from state on account of salaries treasurer and assessor.
Received from interest and advertising.
Received from miscellaneous

Total receipts

Disbursements—
To work and material on courthouse.....
To salaries and commissioner's expenses.....

county roads

Figures regarding the livestock industry of the

WILL BE MECCA FOR THOUSAND

Statistics regarding the agricultural interest county are not to be had, but these interests nominal. The county, as has been said, is virg try. When wild and romanite scenery is consider the great natural wonders are known to the worth the great natural wonders are known to the worth the great natural wonders are known to the worth the state of the property of the world can be seen a Colorado and San Juan rivers in San Juan count it is known that no other place in the United States of many temptations for scientists to study, the but the aborigines, then will this wonderful county great state of Utah be the Mecca for thousand thousands. And this is the story of San Juan county

Boston Navy Yard Scandal and Court Martial Hurts Many

This sort of thing however, is nothing new in both army and navy. If a officer has a dispute with anybody out



Special to The Tilbuse.

The state of the st

would cheerfully carry the question up to the highest court of appeal for decision if the father will permit that course to be pursued.

Has Bad Effect.

The effect of this court martial on the navy is bad. It so happens that just about this time there is a mean and and heals the wound. All druggists sell it.

poor indeed was that mother who neglected to sew some sort of naval insignia or design upon her child's sleeve. Then the naval authorities helped all in their power, and finelly President Roosevelt put on the finishing touches by sending the navy around the globe to receive the world's plaudits along every shore. They did the same thing in German navy.

"EXCURSION TO SALT Law Excursion To SALT

the line dren began to wear sailor clothes and fold before they equal in certain methods poor indeed was that mother who neglected to sew some sort of naval in-

Call at

Randall - Dodd Auto Co., Ltd. Booth No. 7

Auto Show

Watch the signs across from main entrance